

# HOUSEFLIES BANE OF ALL HUMANITY

Kill Them Now and Avoid Disease In Your Family Hereafter.

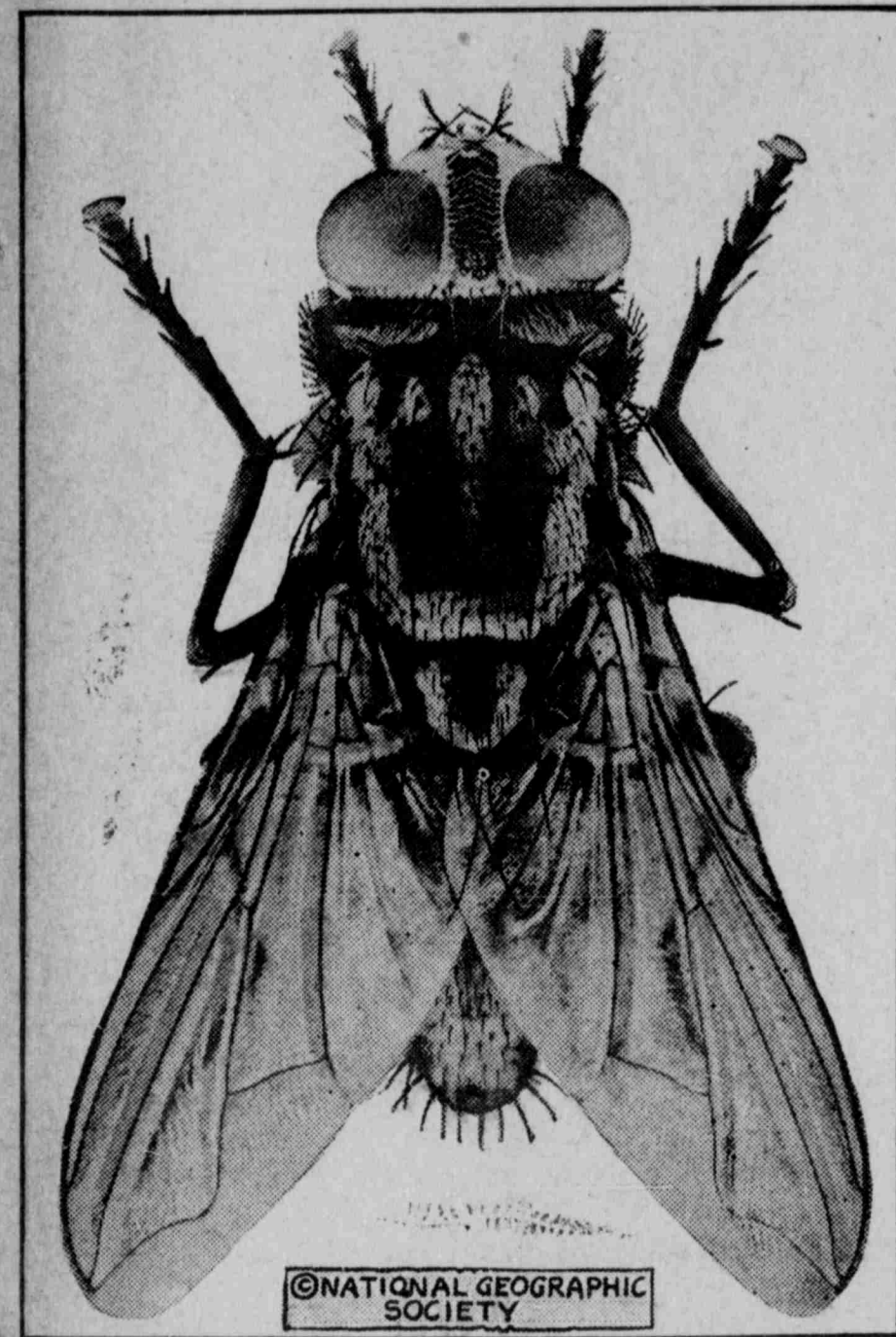
Greatest Carrier of Deadly Typhoid Germs Known to Scientists.

THE fly referred to in this article is the one most commonly found in our houses, the *Musca domestica* of Linnaeus.

Speaking broadly, man has made the housefly. It has developed along with the human dwelling. If we had no closed in dwelling places it is doubtful if the housefly as at present con-

manage with sticky feet. Imagine our plight if the soles of our feet were sticking plaster, perennially renewing its stickiness.

To such inconvenience the fly is constantly subject, and it is this that has bred into it the habit of frequently preening itself, particularly the feet. These are constantly becoming clogged with adhering substances.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

FEMALE HOUSEFLY RESTING ON GLASS AS SEEN FROM ABOVE.

stituted could continue to exist. It thrives simply because we afford it food, protection and breeding places.

It is at this time of the year that the housefly takes on life for the ensuing summer and autumn. Eggs laid last fall are ready to hatch. At first it is only a little worm, wriggling its tiny grublike form in some incubating pile of filth, usually the manure pile, the outhouse, or the mound of rubbish or garbage in the back yard. In this condition it is easily killed, and it should be the duty of every person to kill it now. The housefly could not exist if everything were kept perfectly clean and sanitary. Exterminate the fly worms, do away with its breeding places, and there will be no flies.

## Why It Is Called Typhoid Fly.

The common housefly is coming to be known as the "typhoid fly," and when the term becomes universal greater care will be exercised in protecting the house from its presence.

Flies swallow the germs of typhoid in countless millions while feeding on the excreta of typhoid patients. As a result they spread a thousand more typhoid germs in their excreta than on their feet.

Flies kill a greater number of human beings than all the beasts of prey and poisonous serpents, for they spread disease which slays thousands.

As soon as the fly comes out of its shell it is full grown and starts out in the world to make a living, and if your home is not clean it knows it, for the fly can discern an unclean odor for miles.

As much as flies like odors of filth they dislike clean smells, and where the former will attract the latter will repulse them. A pleasant smelling substance—the fragrance of flowers, geraniums, mignonette, lavender or any perfume—will drive them away.

Most of our diseases are caused by invisible germs that lodge and grow in our bodies, destroying our tissues or poisoning us with their excreta. These germs may be brought to us from some sick person by whatever is large enough to carry them and has the opportunity. Combine this fact with what every one knows about flies and we see at once the tremendous importance of flies as carriers of human disease germs.

## Feet of Flies Are Deadly.

Look closely at the picture of the fly resting on the glass and viewed from below. Look at the feet and observe that each foot is equipped with two claws and two light colored pads. The fly clings to rough surfaces by means of the claws and to smooth surfaces by a combined action of the claws and pads. The fly's pads are covered with thousands of minute short hairs sticky at the end. There is no suction—mere adhesion.

At its grownup life the fly has to

## VALUABLE FLY DON'TS.

- Don't allow flies in your house.
- Don't buy foodstuffs where flies are tolerated.
- Don't allow your fruits and confections to be exposed to the swarms of flies.
- Don't let flies crawl over the baby's mouth and swarm upon the nipple of its nursing bottle.

to eat, leaving the poison for you to swallow.

This does more to spread typhoid fever and cholera infantum and other intestinal diseases than any other cause.

## Contact Brings Disease.

Disease attacks human beings only when they are brought in contact with it. For instance, you cannot get typhoid fever unless you swallow the germs of typhoid, and you do not swallow these germs unless they get on the food you eat or in the liquids you drink or on the glasses or cups from which you drink.

Intestinal diseases are more frequent whenever and wherever flies are most abundant, and they and not the summer heat are the active agents of its spread.

There is special danger when flies drop into such fluid as milk. This forms an ideal culture material for the bacillus. A few germs washed from the body of one fly may develop into millions within a few hours, and the person who drinks such milk will receive large doses of bacilli, which may later cause serious sickness.

Strike at the root of the evil. Dispose of waste materials in such a way that the housefly cannot propagate, for flies breed in horse manure, decaying vegetables, dead animals and all kinds of filth. So look after the garbage cans, see that they are cleaned, sprinkled with lime or kerosene oil and closely covered.

Screen all windows and doors and insist that your grocer, butcher, baker and every one from whom you buy foodstuffs does the same, and remember that a large percentage of flies breed in the stable.

There is more health in a well screened house than in many a doctor's visit.

After you have cleaned up your own premises inspect the neighborhood for fly breeding places. Call the attention of the owner to them and if he does not remove them complain to the board of health.

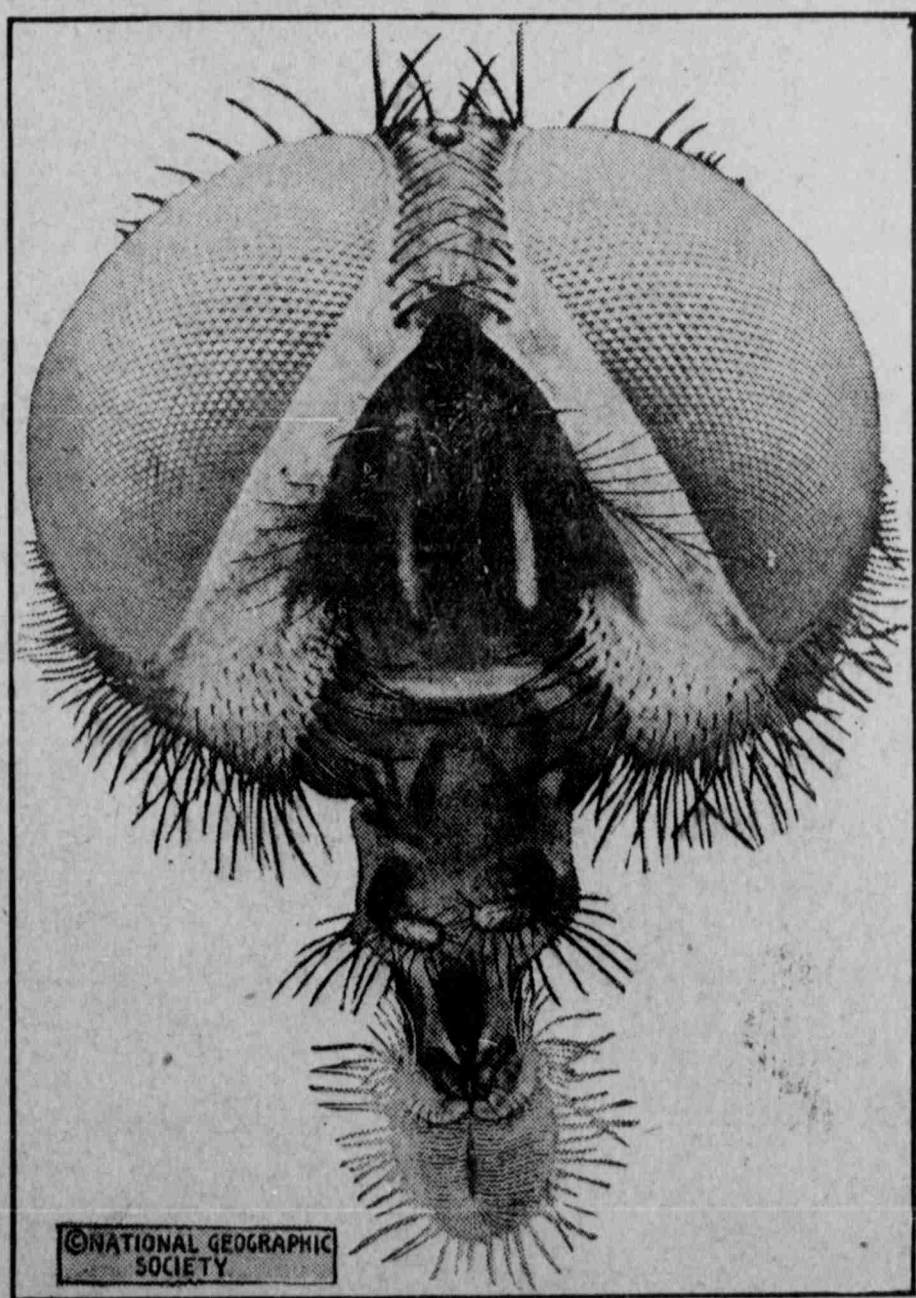
Keep flies away from the kitchen. Keep flies out of the dining room and away from the sick, especially from those ill with contagious diseases.

## Simple Means of Killing Flies.

To clear rooms of flies carbolic acid may be used as follows: Heat a shovel or any similar article and drop thereon twenty drops of carbolic acid. The vapor kills the flies.

A cheap and perfectly reliable fly poison, one which is not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. Dissolve one dram, which can be bought at any drug store, in two ounces of water and add a little sugar. Put some of this solution in shallow dishes and distribute them about the house.

Sticky fly paper, traps and liquid poisons are among the things to use in



FRONT VIEW OF THE HEAD OF A HOUSEFLY—STUDDED AREAS ARE COMPOUND EYES.

the house and wipes them off. The fly you see walking over the food you are about to eat is covered with filth and germs.

If there is any dirt in your house or about your premises or those of your neighbors it has just come from it. Watch it as it stands on the sugar industriously wiping its feet. It is getting rid of disease germs, rubbing them on the sugar that you are going

killing flies, but the latest, cheapest and best is a solution of formalin or formaldehyde in water. A spoonful of this liquid put into a quart of a pint of water and exposed in the room will be enough to kill all the flies.

To quickly clear the room where there are many flies burn pyrethrum powder in the room. This asphyxiates the flies, when they may be swept up and burned.

Wait for our New Story It will Begin Soon

## Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry.

### TIME TABLE

Corrected to May 1, 1910

147	145	143	141	STATIONS	146	142	144	148
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Lv. Ar	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
9 31 pm	4 40 pm	4 40 pm	8 40 am	STRAWBERRY	7 15 am	12 30 pm	7 40 pm	
				BISHOP	7 25	12 40		
				MELOAN	7 35	12 50		
				STITES	7 45	1 00		
				KATHRYN	7 55	1 10		
				WEST POINT	8 05	1 20		
				BARTLES	8 15	1 30		
				ROCK HAVEN	8 25	1 40		
				LONG BRANCH	8 35	1 50		
				BRANDENBURG	8 45	2 00		
				EKRON	8 55	2 10		
				GUSTON	9 05	2 20		
				IRVINGTON	9 15	2 30		
				WEBSTER	9 25	2 40		
				LOUISBURG	9 35	2 50		
				MYSTIC	9 45	3 00		
				SAMPLE	9 55	3 10		
				STEPHENSPORT	10 05	3 20		
				ADARSON	10 15	3 30		
				HOLT	10 25	3 40		
				CLOVERPORT	10 35	3 50		
				SHOPS	10 45	4 00		
				SKILLMAN	10 55	4 10		
				HAWESVILLE	11 05	4 20		
				PETRIE	11 15	4 30		
				ADAIR	11 25	4 40		
				LEWISPORT	11 35	4 50		
				WATMAN	11 45	5 00		
				MACEO	11 55	5 10		
				PATES	12 05	5 20		
				DUTCH	12 15	5 30		
				OWENSBORO	12 25	5 40		
				CONWAY	12 35	5 50		
				MATTINGLY	12 45	6 00		
				GRIFFITH	12 55	6 10		
				STANLEY	1 05	6 20		
				NEWMAN	1 15	6 30		
				REED	1 25	6 40		
				BEAULS	1 35	6 50		
				SPOTTSVILLE	1 45	7 00		
				KASKETT	1 55	7 10		
				HENDERSON	2 05	7 20		
				EVANSVILLE	2 15	7 30		
				ST. LOUIS	2 25	7 40		

"f" Stops on Signal. Where no time shown trains DO NOT STOP.

Trains 145 and 146 carry free reclining chair cars between Louisville and St. Louis, Pullman Local sleeper between Louisville and Evansville, Through Pullman sleeper between Louisville and St. Louis.

No. 141 will stop at stations west of Cloverport to discharge passengers from east of Cloverport.

No. 144 will stop at stations east of Cloverport to discharge passengers from west of Cloverport.

## Hartford Line

West Bound Between Irvington and Fordsville East Bound

Second Class	1st Class	113	STATIONS	1st Class	Second Class
9	7	113	Lv. Ar	112	8 10
Mixed	Mixed	Passenger		Passenger	Mixed
Daily ex	Daily ex	Daily		Daily ex	Daily ex
Sunday	Sunday			Sunday	Sunday
6 45 pm	5 30 am	11 10 am	Irvington	10 10 am	4 15 pm
6 55	5 40	11 19	Basin Spring	10 20	4 25
7 09	5 55	11 35	Garfield	10 30	4 35
7 20	6 07	11 46	Harned	10 40	4 45
7 23	6 12	11 49	Junction	10 50	4 55
7 34	6 19	11 54 am	Hardinsburg	11 00	5 05
7 41	6 27	12 01 pm	Junction	11 10	5 15
7 50	6 37	12 08	Kirk	11 20	5 25
7 57	6 45	12 15	McQuady	11 30	5 35
8 10	6 59	12 27	Glendean	11 40	5 45
8 19	7 09	12 36	Dempster	11 50	5 55
8 24	7 13	12 40	Rockvale	12 00	6 05
8 35	7 19	12 45	Vanzant	12 10	6 15
8 44	7 24	12 50	Askins	12 20	6 25
8 52	7 30	12 56	Oaks	12 30	6 35
8 59	7 36	1 01 pm	Elmitch	12 40	6 45
9 05 pm	7 50	3 30	Fordsville	12 50	6 55
			EARLINGTON	1 00	7 05

Second Class	First Class	First Class	TIME TABLE	First Class	First Class	Second Class
31	27	25	This Time Table went into effect Sunday, June 13, 1910, at 11:35 p.m.	24	26	32
Mixed	Passenger	Passenger		Passenger	Passenger	Mixed
Monday, Wednesday and Friday only	Daily	Daily	STATIONS	Daily	Daily	Monday, Wednesday and Friday only
12 45 p.m.	12 30 p.m.	8 40 a.m.	Dempster	8 35 a.m.	12 35 p.m.	1 25 p.m.
1 05 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	9 00 a.m.	Falls of Rough	8 45 a.m.	12 45 p.m.	1 05 p.m.

## Real Estate Department

Do you want to buy a farm or business? If you do you may find just what you need in this department. If you are interested in any of the following properties write us at once for owner's name and address. If none of these places suit you, write us at once telling us what you want and where you want it and let us introduce you to the man who has the very property you are looking for.

We recommend the following properties as being productive and fair in price.

Do You Want to Sell your farm or business? If you want cash for your property, send price and description at once and let us show you how we bring buyer and seller together.

This department is conducted solely for the purpose of enabling buyers and sellers of farms or business properties to make quick sales

Jno. D. Babbage.

**\$950** 77 acres, 3 1/2 miles north of Hardinsburg, near the Brandenburg road. Well watered, plenty of timber for improvements. 4000 lbs. Log house, small stable. Good rich land, fine for B. & E. tobacco. Terms easy. For further information write Jno. D. Babbage, Cloverport, Ky.

**\$3,300** 140 acres, 2 miles from Guston, 3 miles from Irvington; well watered; lays well; good young orchard; good timber; on rural route; school house few yards from a house; improvements; good four room dwelling with kitchen on back porch; two good barns; barn and tenant house and cistern back in the field; neat and hen house; wood shed; will sell on easy payments; plenty of small fruit. Further particulars address Jno. D. Babbage, Cloverport, Ky.

**67** ACRE FARM, 5 room cottage, hall and porch; in good repair; good 7-stall stock barn, two good side sheds, crib, good meat house and hen house and a variety of apples, peaches and grapes; a good well and never-failing spring for stock water. 200 yards east of Hardinsburg in easy distance to the High School building when erected.

**\$2,000** For 100 acres four miles west of Glendean, 3 miles from branch railroad; all fresh land; 100 acres in cultivation; 50 acres in grass; will produce the best corn, wheat and tobacco in neighborhood; plenty lasting water, well at door of dwelling; log dwelling, 2 rooms and side room;

good stable; 3 tobacco barns; 3 tenant houses. Plenty of good timber for farm purposes; good land to clear. Price \$2,000 1/2 cash.

**FOR SALE**—Store house and dwelling combined, corner First and High Streets, Cloverport, Ky. Cistern, basement whole length of building. Will sell at a bargain or exchange for a dwelling house in Cloverport.

Two room cottage on Murray Avenue. Well located. Rents for \$5 per month.

**FOR SALE**—A farm containing 250 acres and all under fence. A nice cottage of five (5) rooms, two cisterns, a well cellar with a store room over it, two good stock barns; one tenant house; about 500 apple and peach trees, also pears, quinces and apricots; most all kinds of small fruits, including a nice vineyard of choice grapes; 200 acres cleared, balance in woods. 120 acres in grass; several groves of black locust sufficient for posts to wire the whole farm in. It lies near Ekron on L. & St. L. R. R. Price is \$5,000 or long and easy payments.

**FOR SALE**—A splendid stand for a druggist and physician in a good town surrounded by good, prosperous farmers. This is just the place for some young physician to step into a good practice and a good drug business. An old established physician wants to retire is the reason for selling. For further particulars address JNO. D. BABBAGE, Cloverport, Ky.

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